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THE BATTLESHIP STILL SUPREME

The New York Herald makes a noteworthy criticism of the ignorant attacks on the system of building up the navy.

"It is surprising, therefore, to discover in the light of all these lessons that a few senators and representatives and ruling such querulous doubts over the proved primacy of battleshipping, and are evading speculations from the vastly deep because to their untrained vision armored ships have appeared to do nothing and torpedo craft and mines--both weapons of opportunity--have found a modest optimal chance in Russian unpreparedness. The sober sense of the country will however not be misled by such hypercritical vagaries. The necessity for battleships is no less insistent than of old, and even if the history of all wars did not assert their primal importance the truth must appear clear and untroubled if we try to imagine the fate of a country that, lacking battleships, seeks war with a sea power buttressed by this supreme type."

It is safe to say that the discretion placed in congress in the president in choosing the type of ships will not relegate the battleship to the rear, though our torpedo craft and submarines will undoubtedly be increased.

THE JUDGESHIP SITUATION

The situation in the matter of the appointment of an additional associate justice for the territorial supreme court is becoming simpler, as several of the candidates, among them W. B. Kelley of Sevier and W. C. Reid of Howell have withdrawn, says the New Mexican. Those still actively in the field are Judge A. A. Freeman of Carlisle and H. A. Mann of Los Cruces, with Frank W. Chaney tentative candidate who is not exactly an applicant but who has many warm friends who would like to see him go the position. Judge A. J. Abbott of Santa Fe has also good support from New Mexican friends and from influential men in Kansas, where he served very efficiently as a district judge for nine years. It is understood that Delegate Riley was primarily in favor of Mr. Kelley of Socorro, but as the latter has withdrawn, the delegate will doubtless support some other candidate. As he is in Washington it has not yet been ascertained to whom he will give his aid.

It is reported that if Governor Grover, Delegate Riley, National Committee man and the territorial republican organization can agree upon a proper man than Mr. Roosevelt will appoint him. This is the situation today. As things politically in New Mexico change with lightning speed the aspect of the case tomorrow may be quite different.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

At the thirty-first general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church now in session in Los Angeles, some important questions are being discussed. Among the important subjects are the following, in most of which the general public outside the Methodist denomination is more or less interested:

What can the church do on the Negro question?

What action can the church take to solve the race question?

Shall worldly pleasures, such as dancing, theatergoing and card playing be condemned by the church?

With which combatant in the war in the Orient are our sympathies?

What can be done by the church to prevent, in the good name of the country, the crime of lynching?

Shall the Itineraries of Methodist ministers be restored?

How many bishops shall be elected and how many be retired?

The Methodist Episcopal church is one of the largest religious bodies in America. In every city and town, and in nearly every village and hamlet in this country it has an organization. Its past history has shown it to be an active, aggressive force in every community of which it is a part.

Its position, then, on questions of such vital significance to the social and moral well-being of the country is of the utmost importance.

The safety and perpetuity of democratic institutions rest in the creation and the maintaining at all times and in all places a healthy public sentiment upon all questions vital to the general public welfare. The proper safeguarding and regulating of affairs in every community are not dependent alone upon the laws which have been put upon the statute books by legislators, for unless there be in the community a public sentiment which demands it these laws will not be enforced.

The race and lynching questions are questions which are at present attracting the attention of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen throughout the length and breadth of this country. They are questions too, for which the American people must and will find solutions. Therefore, it is a matter of no small importance to the general body of American citizenship what shall be the conclusions reached upon these questions by the Methodist conference now in session.

ROOSEVELT'S LABOR RECORD

From making forecasts of election results General Charles H. Grover has turned his attention to retrospective data and has presented for campaign use a detailed statement of President Roosevelt's public acts as legislator, governor and president in the interest of labor.

Congressman Roosevelt first gives an epitome of Theodore Roosevelt's favorable action on labor legislation now in session.

as a member of the New York general assembly. As such member he says he voted for bills abolishing tenement-house cigar smoking in New York City, restricting child labor in factories and workshops.

Regulating the labor hours of miners and women in manufacturing establishments.

Preserving the lives and limbs of factory operatives.

Regulating wage rates of laborers employed by municipalities.

Providing for binding mechanics' agreements.

Prescribing the men rights of working women.

Protecting mechanics and laborers engaged in sinking oil or gas wells.

Abolishing child contract labor in dormitory institutions.

Creating a commission to examine into the operation of the contract system of suspending convicts.

Establishing the bureau of labor statistics.

To promote industrial peace.

For a decent fare on the New York City elevated railroad.

Incorporating the New York City Free Circulating library.

As governor of New York Theodore Roosevelt approved of measures.

Creating a tenement-house commission.

Regulating sweatshop labor.

Appointing the factory inspector to enforce the act regulating labor work on railroads.

Making the eight-hour and pretermittent-wages law effective.

Amending the tax laws:

(1) Protecting employees at work on buildings.

(2) Regulating the working time of female employees.

(3) Providing that starwags shall be properly lighted.

(4) Prohibiting the operation of dangerous machinery by children.

(5) Prohibiting women and minors working on polishing or buffing wheels.

(6) Providing for seats for waiters in hotels and restaurants.

Shortening the working hours of drug clerks.

Increasing the salaries of New York school teachers.

Extending to other engineers the law concerning New York City engineers and making it a misdemeanor for violating the same.

License stationery engineers in Buffalo.

Providing for examination and licensing of notaries in cities.

Registration of laborers for mutual employment.

Relating to airships or freight trains.

Providing for the issuance of quarterly bulletins by the labor bureau of labor statistics.

While governor he recommended legislation which the New York general assembly failed to pass in regard to:

Employers' liability.

State ownership of printing plants.

Devising means whereby free mechanics shall not be brought into competition with prison labor.

As president of the United States he signed bills:

Renewing the Chinese exclusion act and extending the provisions to the island territory of the United States.

Prohibiting the employment of Mongolian labor on irrigation works and providing that eight hours shall be a day's work on such projects.

Abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude in the Philippine Islands, violation of the act being punishable by forfeiture of contracts and a fine of not less than \$10,000.

Protecting the lives of employees in coal mines in territories by regulating the amount of ventilation and providing that entries, etc., shall be kept well dampened so that coal dust to settle.

Exempting from taxation in the District of Columbia household belongings to the value of \$1,000, wearing apparel, libraries, school books, family portraits and heirlooms.

Requiring proprietors of employment offices in the District of Columbia to pay a license tax of \$10 a year.

Creating the department of commerce and labor and making it head a cabinet officer.

Improving the act relating to safety appliances on railroads.

Increasing the restrictions upon the immigration of cheap foreign labor and prohibiting the landing of alien anarchists.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

Col. Dan Paillard of Boston, who has been sojourning in Albuquerque the past eighteen months, a guest at the Alvarado, was the guest of honor today in a talrho party to Whitecomb Springs. In the party were Captain and Mrs. Knock, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Frost, and Mrs. Cheatham.

Alfred Grunfeld, who is a member of the territorial bureau of immigration, has returned to the city. J. W. Blane, of Hanover; J. E. Torres, of Socorro, also members, came in last night from Santa Fe, and passed down the road for their respective homes.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

If Heseltine be chosen the fund is raised already.

Boilermakers have promised to raise a campaign fund of \$5,000,000 if Parker be nominated.

When a Newark journal calls a man a liar, that, in itself, is a good fair certificate of his veracity.

A Pennsylvania man, aged 91, has just married his eleventh wife. What a splendid and imposing figure he would make as the head of the Moravian church.

At Deleuze Del Puerto, where the new weekly paper just started the "F" in the word Josefa is inverted and the letters "E" and "F" are transposed, the mistake having evidently been made in the mold. The bell weighs exactly 100 pounds.

It was cast in the year 1875 according to the inscription which is cast in the bell. The "F" in the word Josefa is inverted and the letters "E" and "F" are transposed, the mistake having evidently been made in the mold. The bell is supposed to contain considerable gold and silver as it was the custom in those days for the devout to cast gold and silver ornaments into the bell metal just as it was poured into the mold. Naturally a bell 50 years old is not worth much.

You will notice that it is strong enough to get to a river it can always cross, if it pleases. The passage of the Yale indicates merely the general weakness of the Russians.

King Edward, William Howard Taft and President Roosevelt are all spending the summer session exchanging neighborly calls, but poor Nicholas is compelled to stay at home and receive letters of condolence.

The two towns of Las Vegas are again up in arms over the location of the post office, the west side objecting to its present location, and the east side opposed to any change whatever. It should be located midway between the two towns.

The municipal election in Denver will occur Tuesday, May 17. John W. Springer, the republican candidate for mayor, has declared himself in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. His opponent is Robert Speer, the democratic candidate.

The contestants have eliminated George V. Ulke as candidate for president at their convention held in January, and Benjamin Harrison of New Mexico as vice president. Neither had any opposition. The western party pledged its allegiance and fidelity to the principles of municipal socialism.

Massachusetts is about to try a new experiment in the industrial management of its convicts. Instead of employing the men manufacturing goods to compete with the products of non-prison labor, it is proposed to establish industrial camps and set the convicts to reclaiming waste and worthless land, of which the Bay state is believed to possess enough to keep them at work for generations.

Breeds of the fifty largest pastoral areas in the United States in March show a net gain of 13 per cent. This does not look like bad news. The comparison is made with the corresponding month of 1902. Only one out of every thousand cattle born in March of 1902 died before June 1st. The percentage of mortality is 1.3 per cent.

And, whereas, the said act provides that the headquarters of said district shall be at Roswell, Chaves county, New Mexico.

And, whereas, in the nature of things the county of Edith, Chaves and Roosevelt shall be within the said new district.

And, whereas, the Honorable A. A. Freeman is a resident of said county of Edith and has been for many years.

And, whereas, the said Hon. A. A. Freeman was associate justice and justice of the peace of said district for four years and gave general satisfaction as such.

And, whereas, the said A. A. Freeman is well qualified in learning, experience and in acquaintances with the economic conditions of this community, to serve as judge of this district, and his appointment would be no expense.

He is resolved that we, members of the bar of said county and district, unanimously endorse the candidacy of said Honorable A. A. Freeman for the position of associate justice of the territory of New Mexico, and judge of the Sixth Judicial district, and hereby respectfully petition the president of the United States for his said appointment.

Western newspapers are pouring their sympathy on Carrie Nation because she has "come down" to work for \$100 a week in a Chicago dime museum. Mrs. Nation can be trusted to look out for herself while engaged in making money for the furtherance of the objects she has in view. She is not likely to suffer in any way from her dime museum experience. She wants more money for the Prohibition college and the Home for Drunkenards' Wives which she has founded and perhaps is not over particular about how she earns it as the work is not dishonorable.

The Bar association of the Poso valley at a meeting held the other day endorsed Judge A. Freeman for judge of the Sixth Judicial district. If some day is to be carried out, let the appointment come from one of the counties in the new judicial district.

There are able jurists and good men at that in that district, and only President Roosevelt can pick out a man from the list of candidates who will prove an excellent associate justice of the territorial supreme court and judge of the Sixth judicial district.

The company officials claim that the working force at the shops is as great and as efficient as it was previous to the strike and the strike pickets claim that work is piling up and that engines are coming out slow.

It is time that most trains, both east and west, which have arrived here the past several days have been late from thirty minutes to six hours.

The trainmen lay the lateness to poor power. The officials have no excuse to offer.

A few new men have been received here the past few days, but the strikers claim that the number of new men who have quit in the meantime is equal to the number of new men.

Blitzes received from San Bernardino and other points west would cause the belief that the situation over the coast lines is growing more tense daily and that the delay is increasing the effects of the strike. Many of the imported men have left the company's service and many have been steadily rising, and are now many millions above previous years at this period. This congestion is not to be attributed to the lessened demand for money from either business or speculative sources; the diminished inquiry simply aggravating a difficulty which must be directly traced to our elastic currency system. The amount of money now in circulation is 2,522 millions, an increase in twelve months of 158 millions. These figures, however, give only a partial idea of the tremendous expansion in our circulation which has lately taken place. During the last three years our currency increased nearly 200 millions, and our per capita circulation has risen from \$23 to \$31 in the last seven years. In other words, in this short period we have added 65 million to our supply of bank notes. What is to be the effect of such an enormous addition to our currency at a time when it is not needed? Is it likely to lead to a period of inflation? It is to be hoped not; and in view of

the recent outbreaks of financial crises in Europe, it is in sight, although such an expansion as this must inevitably exert an important influence upon values. Such congestion would be impossible had we an elastic currency system capable of expanding and contracting automatically according to the country's wants. During the last two presidential campaigns currency reform on these lines was loudly promised, but congress has adjourned once more without action, and in the coming election the currency question seems likely to be pushed aside.

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